

THE CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

5

1. A method for treating exanthema on dermal or mucous membrane tissues, the method comprising:

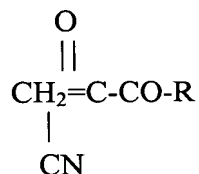
applying a sufficient amount of medicament onto a selected area of tissue, the medicament including a cyanoacrylate; and

10

allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize and form a coat adhered to the selected area of tissue;

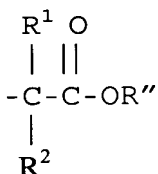
wherein the cyanoacrylate has the general formula I:

15



wherein R is chosen from the group of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 5 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, 2-ethoxyethyl, 3-methoxybutyl, arenes or alkyl-substituted arenes, or a substituent having the formula II:

20



wherein R¹ and R² are chosen independently of each other from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, propyl or butyl, and R'' is chosen from the group consisting of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 3 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, methylbenzyl, phenylbenzyl, halogen-substituted or alkyl-substituted compounds thereof.

25

2. The method of claim 1, further including removing exanthema-plaque from the selected area of the tissue by removing the cyanoacrylate coat, which is adhered to the plaque, away from the tissue.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the exanthema is selected from a group consisting of atopic exanthema, seborrhoeic exanthema, discoid exanthema, allergic contact dermatitis, irritation contact dermatitis, and psoriasis exanthema.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the exanthema is a fungal infection caused by *Trichophyton*, *Epidermophyton*, *Candida*, *Torulosis*, *Cryptococcus*, *Pityrosporon*, *Trochosporon*, *Candida albicans* or *Pityriasis versicolor*.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the medicament includes a combination of cyanoacrylates, wherein at least one of the combination of cyanoacrylates has a different R group.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the at least one cyanoacrylate has ethyl as the R group

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the medicament further includes at least one additive selected from the group consisting of a stabilizer to prevent the medicament from spontaneously polymerizing during storage, an agent to accelerate a polymerization reaction and colorant.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the stabilizer of the medicament has a pH equal to or under 7 and the medicament is neutralized upon contact with moisture.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the agent to accelerate the polymerization reaction is a C1-C10 alkane, a ketone or alcohol.

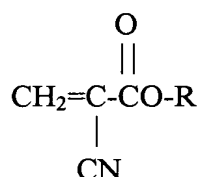
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the medicament is the form of a liquid or a gel.

11. A method of treating a viral infection on dermal tissue or mucous membrane tissue, the method comprising:

applying medicament onto an infected area of the tissue, the medicament including more than one cyanoacrylate, and an additive;

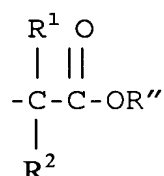
allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize and form a coating on the infected area of tissue such that further development of the viral infection is inhibited,

5 wherein the more than one cyanoacrylate has the general formula I:



10

wherein R is chosen from the group of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 5 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, 2-ethoxyethyl, 3-methoxybutyl, arenes or alkyl-substituted arenes, or a substituent having the formula II:



15 wherein R¹ and R² are chosen independently of each other from the group consisting of hydrogen, ethyl, propyl or butyl, and R'' is chosen from the group consisting of alkyls or alkenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls having 3 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, methylbenzyl, phenylbenzyl, halogen-substituted or alkyl-substituted compounds thereof.

20

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the viral infection is caused by herpes simplex 1, herpes simplex 2, herpes zoster or papilloma virus.

13. A method for revising a wound located on dermal or mucous membrane tissue, the
25 method comprising:

applying a sufficient amount of a cyanoacrylate to penetrate into cavities of the a crust of the wound;

allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize and adhere to the crust;

removing the crust adhered to the polymerized cyanoacrylate by pulling the cyanoacrylate from the dermal or mucous membrane tissue.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the method further includes cleaning an exposed,
5 open lesion created by the removal of the wound crust.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the method further includes applying a medicament on the open lesion created by the removal of the wound crust.
- 10 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the medicament is selected from the group consisting of an antibiotic, a fungicidal drug, antibacterial, and an eczema-treating drug.
17. The method of claim 13, wherein the crust includes necrotic tissue.
- 15 18. A method for removing at least a portion of a wart or condyloma from dermal tissue, the method comprising:
applying a sufficient amount of a cyanoacrylate to at least partially encapsulate the wart or condyloma;
allowing the cyanoacrylate to polymerize;
20 removing at least a portion of the wart or condyloma which is at least partially encapsulated within the polymerized cyanoacrylate by pulling the cyanoacrylate from the dermal tissue.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein an excess of cyanoacrylate is applied to the wart or
25 condyloma such that a flap for gripping is defined by the cyanoacrylate.
20. A method for maintaining in close proximity separated tissue edges of a wound site during a tissue closure procedure, the method comprising:
applying a sufficient amount of cyanoacrylate at the separated edges of a wound site
30 such that gripping flaps are formed;
allowing the cyanoacrylate to cure; and
grasping the gripping flaps to place the edges of the wound in close proximity to facilitate the tissue closure procedure.